

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

Claim 1 (currently amended): A method of sequentially killing reducing the size of a solid tumor greater than 1 mm in size until tumor growth cannot recur in a human in need of such treatment, comprising the steps of:

(a) selecting an antibody that targets a specific binding site on a tumor cell comprising the solid tumor;

~~(b) selecting an alpha particle emitting isotope;~~

~~(b) (c) selecting a high specific activity for a~~^{[[n]]} ~~alpha particle emitting radioactive isotope bismuth-213/antibody construct from about 0.1 10 mCi/mg to about 30 mCi/mg, said construct comprising said isotope bismuth-213 conjugated to said antibody via a bifunctional chelant;~~

~~(c) said selected specific activity sufficient for a pharmacologically effective~~ selecting a dose of said construct to provide an a pharmacologically effective amount of antibody to bind to a sufficient plurality of said targeted sites on the each tumor cell on an outer layer of tumor cells comprising the solid tumor^{[[1]]} wherein so that a minimum of one two atoms of ~~said alpha particle emitting isotope comprising said construct bismuth-213~~ delivers at least one alpha track particle to the each tumor cell comprising said outer layer upon binding the antibody thereto;

(d) intravenously administering the dose of said high specific activity construct to said human, whereupon the size of the tumor cells receiving said alpha particle are killed is reduced; and

(e) repeating step (d) wherein each repetition kills an additional layer of tumor cells thereby sequentially reducing further reduces the size of the solid tumor thereby killing the until tumor growth cannot recur.

Claims 2-6 (canceled).

Claim 7 (previously presented): The method of claim 1, wherein said dose is from about 0.1 mg/m² to about 10 mg/m².

Claims 8-22 (canceled).